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Weather Forecast for Monday.

Washington, July 18.—For Oklahoma and
Indian Territory: Showers in the early
morning, followed by fair; southeast winds.
For Missouri: Local showers, cooler Mon-
day afternoon; southeast winds, becoming
north.
For Kansas: Showers in early morning,
followed by fair; cooler in eastern portion;
southeast winds, becoming north.

GERMANY'S EMIGRATION POLICY.

The recent action of the German govern-
ment on the migration question is of
some concern to the United States, al-
though the modifications made are less im-
portant at this time than they would have
been some years ago. It is the present
policy of Germany to divert emigration
to her South American colonies as opposed
to this country, for the reason that in the
United States the Germans assimilate rap-
idly and soon become essentially Ameri-
can in language, manners and methods, as
well as in citizenship. It is argued that
if emigration were diverted to those col-
onies in some measure under the direction
of the German government, the emigrants
would still bear a close and profitable re-
lation to the mother country. For this rea-
son the imperial parliament passed a new
law, the principal provision of which was
the revocation of what was known as
Hedet's receipt of 1929, which forbade the
carrying of emigrants to Brazil. It is now
claimed that the United States will lose
a considerable percentage of her German
immigrants, and that Brazil will gain pro-
portionately. If, however, the South
American scheme succeeds no better than
did Germany's effort to colonize Africa,
there is little to fear from this assault
upon the United States.In twenty years Germany sent us, in
round numbers, 1,750,000 immigrants. But
the Germans are much less migratory than
they were fifteen years ago, while some of
the other Europeans are much more so.
But even at this time more than 90 per
cent of all German emigrants come to the
United States.In legislating against the predilections of
her people to seek homes in this country,
Germany pursues a characteristic disposi-
tion to protect her own strength and integ-
rity rather than to promote the interests of
those who wander from the Fatherland.
Certainly the Germans who have come to
the United States have fared well as a
class. They are among the happiest and
most thrifty people in the land, and they
would scarcely find equal advantages else-
where—certainly not in the comparatively
undeveloped domains of Brazil. Fortunate-
ly, the government of the United States
does not need to exert itself in order to
attract European immigration.

THE \$100,000 MARK.

The subscriptions to the convention hall
have passed the \$100,000 mark, an ag-
gregate in itself sufficient to guarantee the
erection of a handsome building on ground
near the association. Of course, this
amount will not satisfy the ambitious plans
outlined by the enterprising citizens
who have originated and promoted the
movement. The fund, which is growing
rapidly, must reach \$150,000 before it will
be considered adequate to meet all de-
mands.When it is remembered that a number of
large corporations and still more con-
cerns and corporations that will un-
doubtedly support such an undertaking, the
realization of the canvassers' hopes is al-
ready in sight. Much credit is due those
who have had the management of the af-
fair. The sensible and effective plan of
campaign has brought immediate and sub-
stantial fruits.Perhaps the most ingenious scheme de-
vised for the raising of money for the
convention hall was that of putting an
embellished button on sale. Although the
buttons have just been put on the market,
so proceeds have already been surpris-
ingly large, and it is not improbable that
the "hole order of 20,000 will soon be ex-
hausted. This expedient is almost as clever as
that originally presented by Mr. Stillwell
disposal of Pullman stock, but which,
unfortunately, was declared unconstitutional.

ISSUERS' PERTURBED DEMOCRACY.

From time to time The Journal has called
attention to the constantly increasing an-
tagonism to Governor Stephens' adminis-
tration on the part of the unconditional
loyalists of his party. In the main these
sarcasms have been based upon facts
and circumstances of a public character,
and denial from any source would have
been worse than folly in most instances.
Recently this paper has quoted expressions
of dissatisfaction from several prominent
leaders of the party, and last week gave
news of a secret meeting of anti-
opponents men, held on July 4, to discuss
ways and means to offset what was re-
garded as Stephens' laudable dalliance with
a goldbug.Inasmuch as the meeting was secret and
there was every intention that its existence
could be kept a secret, it is not surpris-
ing that the silver organs of the state have
been a general howl and vigorously deny
it at every opportunity. It is, furthermore,
no surprise that several of "those present"
could undertake to prove an alibi. Some
of the leaders quoted have also declared
they "never said it."Any amount of such denial, however,
does not disprove the reports made by The
Journal, for they were secured from the
reliable sources. Furthermore, there is
so much public evidence of an anti-
Stephens sentiment that these reports mustseem highly probable even to those most
loath to admit their truth.The vigorous denials and protests point
to one of two things—either the anti-
Stephens denials were called down and sub-
sided by the administration, or they realize that a pre-
mature publication of their movements is dan-
gerous to the cause.An amusing feature of a general protest
against The Journal's disclosure of the con-
spiracy is the statement of one of the
organizers that if there is a traitor in the
camp and he is connected with the admin-
istration his identity will not sooner be
known than his head will fall. Of course,
Governor Stephens has a way of subjugat-
ing all the forces under his control to his
personal uses.There is no disposition on the part of
The Journal to attack Governor Stephens
or his administration simply for the pur-
pose of warfare. The files of this paper
will show that in all editorial comment we
have been conspicuously fair to the govern-
or, even when we have taken exception to
his official acts. In the much-mooted Val-
lus affair, for example, we commended the
governor's police commission appointments
and the selection made through those ap-
pointees of a chief of police. This attitude
did not, however, prevent us from com-
menting freely on the rump raised by
these appointments in the governor's own
camp.

THE RECORDS VS. THE POPOCRATS.

Whenever the Popocrats are driven
to a corner in the discussion of their dis-
honest and illegal system of finance, they
resort to defense to the manufacture of
false evidence. An example of this may be
found in an editorial which appeared in the
Topeka Popocratic daily last Saturday
afternoon, from which we quote as fol-
lows:"When silver had access to the mints
the efforts of the seekers after the precious
metals were divided between the two. Since
gold has become the sole money metal for
a large portion of the world, it has also be-
come the sole object of search by the pros-
pectors. The result is that the production
of gold has increased enormously, while the
output of silver has decreased, until in 1896
the two metals were mined in exact equal
quantities, measured in dollars and cents—
\$100,000,000 of each."It is fortunate for the people who are
seeking an intelligent understanding of
financial problems that official records of
the production of precious metals in the
world have been preserved, and that they
are not compelled to accept unchallenged
the false statements with which the cause
of free silver is so universally bulwarked.
These official records brand the foregoing
excerpt from the Topeka paper as false in
every material particular.At the outset it should be remembered
that there has been an enormous increase
in the production of both the precious met-
als during the past fifty years. While gold
has increased at a remarkable rate, it can-
not be compared for a moment to the in-
crease found in silver. And what is still
more unfortunate for the Popocratic theo-
ry, that the demonetization of silver the
world over gave an undue stimulus to the
discovery and production of gold, is the
fact that the increase in silver before demonet-
ization is as nothing to the increase
shown in the years which have followed
that event. The records disclose to us that
at the time when, according to this Pop-
ocratic authority, the miners had abandoned
the search for silver and turned their
attention to gold, more silver mines
were opened and more silver produced than
during any corresponding period in the
world's history.In 1848 the production of gold in the
United States was \$100,000,000 and that of
silver \$50,000. By 1873 the silver produc-
tion had reached \$200,000,000, while gold stood
at \$100,000,000, though in the interim there had
been the great California discoveries, and
a gold production which in one year
reached \$50,000,000. The total gold produc-
tion during these years was \$1,237,257,769,
as against \$124,150,000 in silver. More terse-
ly stated, the production of gold from 1848
to 1873 was eight times that of silver. Coming
down a little closer to the demonetization
period, find that the average output of
gold from 1851 to 1870 throughout the world
was about three times greater than that of
silver.The demonetization period commenced
in 1870, when Germany led off by going to
the gold standard. In that year the gold
product of the United States was \$50,000,000,
and the silver product \$100,000,000. Right at
this point, and to the confusion of the
Popocratic authorities, who allege that
demonetization gave gold mining an im-
petus and removed the desire for silver,
we find the commencement of an extraor-
dinary reduction in the production of gold
and an extraordinary increase in the pro-
duction of silver. In display of this we
call attention to the following table pre-
pared by the director of the United States
mint, having reference to production in the
United States:

Year	Gold	Silver
1870	\$50,000,000	\$100,000,000
1871	42,000,000	100,000,000
1872	35,000,000	100,000,000
1873	26,000,000	100,000,000
1874	22,000,000	100,000,000
1875	20,000,000	100,000,000
1876	18,000,000	100,000,000
1877	17,000,000	100,000,000
1878	16,000,000	100,000,000
1879	15,000,000	100,000,000
1880	14,000,000	100,000,000
1881	13,000,000	100,000,000
1882	12,000,000	100,000,000
1883	11,000,000	100,000,000
1884	10,000,000	100,000,000
1885	9,000,000	100,000,000
1886	8,000,000	100,000,000
1887	7,000,000	100,000,000
1888	6,000,000	100,000,000
1889	5,000,000	100,000,000
1890	4,000,000	100,000,000
1891	3,000,000	100,000,000
1892	2,000,000	100,000,000
1893	1,000,000	100,000,000
1894	500,000	100,000,000

The complete refutation of Popocratic
authorities contained in this table need
scarcely be pointed out. In 1870 the pro-
duction of gold was three times that of
silver, while by 1894 the production of silver
has reached nearly double that of gold.
This ratio is not quite borne out over the
world, but nearly so. In 1892, the world's
production of silver was \$214,000,000; that of
gold, \$157,000,000. In 1894 silver reached
\$218,000,000; gold, \$150,000,000.In view of these records nothing but igno-
rance or mendacity can account for the
Populist statement that "the output of
gold has been enormously increased, while
the output of silver has decreased."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The free traders cannot howl "Trust!"
loud enough to make the country forget
what it suffered under the Wilson bill.If those British newspapers become too
gay Secretary Sherman may conclude to
turn Senator Morgan loose among them.The silver leaders should do something
to check that rash to Alaska. Every man
who has luck will come back a rank gold-
bug.The indications are good that the pres-
ident will have a chance to sign an Ameri-
can tariff bill before he is many days
older.Mr. Bayard will reach London in time to
apologize for the refusal of Ogden Ciolek
to give his daughter and money to a dis-
soluble debt.Judge Webb, of Topeka, denies that he is
taking undue liberties with the state's
laws. The only Webb who is doing that
is Webb McCall.Several foreign nations are engaged in
saying rude things about the United States,
but this country isn't missing a meal or
losing an hour's sleep.The London Spectator takes such a
gloomy view of this country's future that
it needn't be surprised if a number of Popu-
list subscriptions roll in.It is said Mr. Bryan is becoming finan-
cially prosperous through his efforts to
convince the people that prosperity hasn't
come and isn't going to come.Owing to the condition of the Kansas
harvest fields, a calamity campaign in that
state would partake more or less of the
nature of a farce-comedy performance.Debs may not have learned much, but
he has learned something. It will be no-
ticed that he is not advising the coal min-
ers to save their money and buy guns.The London Globe pays Japan a handsome
compliment. It says the Japanese can easily
win a certain country which has whipped
Great Britain several times and can do it
again if necessary.The Republican party has nothing
against the British workmen, but the
prosperity which results from manufactur-
ing goods for American consumption is go-
ing to be enjoyed hereafter by American
workmen.The tolling masses of Mr. Bryan's state
are so ground down in poverty that they
have succeeded in paying off only \$2,000,
60 of mortgage indebtedness in the last
six months, and yet men stand up and
deny that the Western farmers are serfs.Let not Mayor Jones be discouraged in
well doing. The weeds are many and the
undertaking looks formidable, but the
mayor is on the right track. The anti-
weed crusade has the hearty endorsement
of everybody except the owners of vacant
lots.Prosperity is returning so rapidly in
Kansas that even Governor Leedy can no
longer deny it. "Financially," confesses
the governor, "Kansas is perhaps in the
best condition of any state in the Union."
We trust this candid utterance may not
cost Mr. Leedy a renomination.

MISSOURI POINTS.

"There are no hard times in Joplin this
year for those who labor," proudly asserts
the News.The movement in favor of a board of
parsons probably originated in a fear that
Governor Stephens might be overthrown.
It is not so true to the Populist Polli as
when in sickle feet he trod the fields of
his native health and snorted defiance at
the world. The Englishman, in his pen
picture of Jerry, as he leaned gracefully
against the gilded wall of the senate
chamber:Jerry has been slightly lame lately, as
a result of a street car accident, and so
he carried a cane, which added somewhat
to his droll appearance. He was dressed
in the strictest nineteenth-century sum-
mer attire, with a white shirt and trousers,
rolled up two inches at the bottom, russet
shoes, blue sack coat, standing collar and
small tie, and instead of a vest wore the
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in the strictest nineteenth-century sum-
mer attire, with a white shirt and trousers,
rolled up two inches at the bottom, russet
shoes, blue sack coat, standing collar and
small tie, and instead of a vest wore the
regulation summer belt. Some of the sen-
ators who had been rolled up two inches
at the bottom of their trousers, and whose
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